HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, Oil, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
91, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,784—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1892.

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INVALID
CUTLERY
STAINLESS
ANALYSED BY PROF
F.I.C. F.C.S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRO

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Friday.
SIAM		H. T. Weighell	8th July.
CARTHAGE	500	M. de Horne ...15th	"
ASSAYE	500	G. W. F. Browne.22nd	"
BOHEMIA	500	J. E. Jephson ...29th	"
[illegible]	5393	600	H. T. Weighell ...5th	Augt.
[illegible]	4397	800	T. J. Ableton ...12th	"
[illegible]	2641	500	G. W. F. Browne.19th	"
[illegible]	4065	800	W.I.G. Worcester.26th	"
[illegible]	3093	500	H. T. Weighell ...2nd	Sept.
PESHAWUR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin 9th	"
[illegible]	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.16th	"
			Saturday	
[illegible]	4972	1200	L. H. Moule.....24th	Sept.

Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, and London.
Passengers embarked to Aden only and Passengers transhipped to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, &c.

* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only such Baggage will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo

June 30th.	July 28th.
July 14th	August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 21, 1892

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
28th July. 23rd August. 29th Sept.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 25, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
[illegible]ON	A. Orlando	3,200	600	1st Augt.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	23rd July.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,300	550	8th July.
THESBE	F. Cossovich	3,300	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Bassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 29, 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	Winloch	2935	About 9th July.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric-Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers. Crew entirely European.
Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th June 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARMENIA	3951	Geo. Read	12th July.
PERSIA	3947	R. Hutchinson	27th July.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abroy	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	24th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 20, 1892.

THE s. s. MARY BEYTS has ARRIVED from JEDDAH, and is now ready to DELIVER the Bundles of Specie. CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY of the same before the departure of the Steamer.

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.
Bombay, June 30.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,300 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Issuance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank Notes and Silver bought and sold.
CURRENCY ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed when Cash is left over for a fixed period.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with Cheque Books issued, and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY, 14, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Corner.

THE Undersigned begs to call the attention of MISCELLANEOUS DEALERS to his Stock of [illegible] as Rifle, Ship and Railway Stores. Hard waste, Lamp cotton, [illegible]-cing Powder, Fuse, Red Lead, Red Oxide, Putty, Brushes, Tin Lead, all sorts of Paints, Varnish, Oils, Turpentine of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the best known brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

NEW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A small assortment of Paint Rollers, Rs. 3-12-0 per dozen wholesale.
Orders left at small country cantonments will be attended to.

[illegible] & Co.

[illegible] NEETOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.
Agents for the Eastern, Victoria and Harvey Gun Powder Companies' Powders.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 6th July, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 3rd July, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 7th July, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st July, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.,
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs' Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON, Bankers and Army Agents, Bombay and Calcutta, beg to announce that they are prepared to make Advances to MILITARY and CIVIL Servants holding Credit Balances in the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Ld.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.
Bombay, June 11, 1892.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.
IMPORTANT AND URGENT.

FORMS for SIGNATURE of the MEMORIAL to the HOUSE OF COMMONS can be obtained by Application to the Honorary Secretary, Simla, from whom all necessary information can be obtained. Assistance in filling sheets with Signatures of persons of Position and Standing gratefully received.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the NATIVE and EUROPEAN Inhabitants of Bombay desirous of giving public expression to their appreciation of the valuable Services rendered to the City by Dr. THOMAS BLANEY will be held at the FRAMJEE CAVASJEE INSTITUTE on SATURDAY, the 2nd July, at 5 P.M.
Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart, C.S.I., will preside.

CAVASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.
TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS.
ABDULLA M. DHARAMSEY.
Secretaries, Provisional Committee.
Bombay, 27th June 1892.

A GENTLEMAN having considerable Literary, Business and Official experience, would be glad to devote his leisure time to the preparation or revision of all kinds of LITERARY WORK. Appeals, Addresses, Memorials, Newspaper Articles and Letters, &c., either written at first hand or revised and put into shape. STUDENTS' ESSAYS, Exercises, &c., corrected, and personal instruction given if desired. TRANSLATIONS made of FRENCH and ITALIAN correspondence, business or law papers, &c. PROOFS CORRECTED and pass through the Press. Address "WRITER," care of this Paper.

WHITE ANT EXTERMINATOR, TAYLOR'S PATENT.

SATISFACTORY TESTIMONIALS as to the wonderful efficacy of this commodity received from Government Departments, Contractors, &c. A fresh supply always on hand. Price Rs. 7 per 1 gallon drum or Rs. 30 per 5 gallon drum.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents for India.
1, Bell Lane, Bombay, 17th June, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WROUGHT IRON TURN TABLES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 o'clock P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th July, offers for the PURCHASE of 3 WROUGHT IRON 15 feet Railway Turn tables, unused, weighing about 9½ tons each, now lying in the Stores Yard, Parel, where the same can be seen on application.
Offers to be made on the Company's form to be obtained from the undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 29th June, 1892.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

COMMENCING on July 1st the MAIL TRAINS between POONA and BANGALORE will be ALTERED as follows:—

Bombay	Dep.	14	30	Bangalore	Dep. 13 35
Poona Jn.	"	21	10	Hubli	" 8 30
Belgaum	Arr.	12	14	Dharwar	" 9 27
Dharwar	"	17	22	Belgaum	" 14 22
Hubli	"	18	14	Poona	Arr. 3 21
Bangalore	"	13	20	Bombay	" 11 15

The Train from Bangalore will commence running according to the revised timing on the 30th June.
On the Mysore State Railway a Passenger Train will run between Bangalore, Mysore, and Nanjangud as under:—

Bangalore	Dep.	8	30	Nanjangud	Dep. 9 15
Mysore	Arr.	16	6	Mysore	" 11 5
Nanjangud	"	17	35	Bangalore	Arr. 18 30

On the Kolhapur State Railway Trains between Miraj and Kolhapur will run as under:—

Miraj	Dep.	7	25	18	0	Kolhapur	Dep. 10 0 16 45
Kolhapur	Arr.	9	20	15	20	Miraj	Arr. 12 18 18 38

In place of the present Mixed Trains leaving Bellary at 11-2 and arriving at Bellary at 16-20 Trains, commencing on 30th June, will leave Bellary for Gadag and Hubli at 7-0 o'clock, and arrive there from Hubli and Gadag at 19-47.
These trains will connect with trains to and from Belgaum, Harihar and Bangalore. For further particulars see Time Books and Bills.

ALTERATION OF FARES.

Commencing from the 1st July 1892, the rate for 3rd Class Passenger Fares will be reduced from ¾ to 2 pice per mile on the Main line between Guntakal Junction and Kistna Canal Terminus and on the Bijapur Branch between Gadag and Hotgi.

W. M. STEUART,
Offg. Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 15th June, 1892.

URHUJ,

THE KING OF CURES FOR DYSPEPSIA AND ALL ITS ATTENDANT EVILS.

URHUJ not only gives immediate relief but is guaranteed to eradicate this Scourge from the system: removing the CAUSE, the effects such as HEARTBURN, SICK-HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, FLATULENCY, SOUR EJECTATIONS, &c., &c., all Vanish. One Gentleman "suffering for 10 years" says:—"Please send me six boxes more" and certifies to its merits:—Applications from Dealers for Urhuj, Dr. Ashy's Pills or Powders at Rs. 1-8 per box, allowing Discount. Agent, stating which is required (in Devanagari), to

MADAME DUBOIS,
Jubulpore, C.P.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, loss of Vigour, EXHAUSTED VIGOUR, Nocturnal Emissions, Seminal Weakness, &c., &c., Arising from Indiscretion, &c., &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARMOR treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, free of cost on application.
Address, DR. REEDY & Co., 120, [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

Cash. Credit. Per doz. Per doz. Quarts. Quarts. Rs. a. Rs. a.		Cash. Credit. Per doz. Per doz. Pints. Pints. Rs. a. Rs. a.
20 0 22 0	Still..BURGUNDY....Chablis A favourite White Dinner Wine.	11 0 12 0
20 0 22 0	Still..BURGUNDY....Beaune A fine Red full-bodied Wine.	11 0 12 0
21 0 27 0	Still..BURGUNDY.....Macon Distinguished for flavour and aroma.	13 0 14 8
21 0 27 0	Still..BURGUNDY...Pommard This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.	13 0 14 8
33 0 37 0	Still..BURGUNDY. Chambertin. This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.	17 8 19 8
21 0 23 0	Fine..SAUTERNE..Barsac A good light refreshing Wine.	11 8 13 0
24 0 27 0	Superior..SAUTERNE..From the Bordeaux Dist. Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.	13 8 15 0
33 0 37 0	Haut..SAUTERNE..Very rich & fine.	17 8 19 8

Old in Bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE above EXHIBITION WILL OPEN on SEPTEMBER 21st, and the latest date up to which EXHIBITS will be received is the 14th idem. Prospectuses can be obtained on Application to

F. L. CLIFFORD,
Assistant Secretary, W. I. F. A. Society, Poona.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS,

With round, oval, square or shield-shaped tops. All gold, or with Bloodstones, Cornelians, Sardonyx and other stones securely set.
Any Monogram, Crest or Motto Engraved to order. Masonic Designs in Stock, Rs. 40, 45 and 55.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers-of-Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.
Rates of interest to be obtained on Application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.
A DEPOT for these WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LAMPS
Has been opened in HORNBY ROW.
LAMPS of all description almost at COST PRICE.
Apply to—

S. R. MISTRY,
Agent for Messrs. Hinks and Son.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Annual Bonuses. Economy of Management.

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.
53 BONUSES have been declared, and the average return in actual Cash has exceeded Rs. 45 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium. No other office in India can show such a result.
A BONUS POLICY in this Society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.
CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.
Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1838.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheuma to Affections, Sore Eyes and all other Affections arising from Impurities of the Blood. Price: Rs. 10 per phial; packing, As. 8; Postage, Re. 1.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Hemicrania Gout, &c. &c. and excellent Embrocation for Paralysis. Price, Rs. 2 per phial; packing, As. 2; Postage, Re. 1.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement and never fails to give relief. Price; Rs. 10 per phial; packing, As. 4; Postage, Re. 1.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 41, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusually large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices:—

	CASH. Rs. a.	Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	12 0	6 14	13 12	7 12
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	12 0	6 14	13 12	7 12
It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.				
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	15 8	8 12	17 8	9 4
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	19 12	12 0	22 0	13 2
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	25 4	13 2	28 10	14 12
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	33 0	17 8	35 2	19 12
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	38 8	20 4	44 0	23 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A. C. SCHNEIDER & CO.,

PIANOFORTEMAKERS AND IMPORTERS,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANO REPAIRS.

HAVING made the repairing of Musical Instruments—Pianos in particular—a special study, we are in a position to assure the Public that Pianos condemned by others can be made by us good and serviceable instruments at moderate cost.
Our Mr. SCHNEIDER having had a thorough practical training in all branches of the Pianoforte Manufactory, and also an extensive Indian experience, can guarantee the work executed under his immediate supervision to be of the best possible order.
Before having your Piano repaired by inexperienced hands, consult the Practical Pianofortemakers, A. C. SCHNEIDER & Co.
In consideration of the kind Patronage received from the Public of Bombay, we will undertake Tunings at the following LOW RATES:—

Tunings in Fort, Byculla, Girgaum, Lower Colaba and Prince's Dock	Rs. 5
Tunings in Malabar Hill, Mazagon, and Upper Colaba	Rs. 6

Small repairs not charged for. We further beg to make known that we are able to undertake penny repairs at a rate of 15 per cent. less than the lowest estimates quoted by others.
New Blocks, Actions, iron frames renewed, Pianos reconstructed and improved upon.
The following is one of the numerous Testimonials received by us:—
"I received the Piano, and it gives me great pleasure to say that it has turned out beyond my expectations. By fitting the new Action Keyboard and Wires, the instrument is now practically as good as a new one. I was not aware that work of this description could be done in India, and I can highly recommend your workmanship to the Public of Bombay, who, I hope, will not fail to employ your firm's services when real good work is required. You are at liberty to make use of this if you think it will be of benefit to you.
"(Signed) J. SCHMUCK, Professor of Music, &c."

CEYLON TEA!!!

ROSE PEKOE	Per lb.	Re.	1 8	PEKOE	Per lb.	Re.	0 14
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	"	1 4	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	"	0 12
BROKEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	"	1 2	SOUCHONG	"	"	0 10
ORANGE PEKOE	"	"	1 0				

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
For Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
For Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING
From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.

ANY COLOUR.		
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	.. ..	Annas 8
PER 1,000 "	.. ..	Rs. 5 0
GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.		
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	.. ..	Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 "	.. ..	" 17 0
GOLD AND COLOURS.		

Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.

100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate	Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate	" 4 0

Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.
We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.
SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND.
Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

INVITATION CARDS.
Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—
Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 0
" 1 Large " "	5 12	" 5 Medium	4 8
		" 4 Large	4 12
		" 6 Largest	

D. MACROPOLO
SOLE AGENT
BOMBAY & CALC

CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.
Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied with a Spare Glass and Mainspring.

Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	105
Do. do. in Silver case	125
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	105
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	125
The same Watch in Hunting Case	135
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	145
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	155
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, and Repeats Minute per month	175

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

...VERTISEMENTS.

...O PORTUGUEZA LINE.

...HE First-Class S. S. "IBO"
1,333 tons, Capt. COSTA, will LEAVE
for ZANZIBAR via MORMUGAO on
the 9th July, taking cargo for Lunguc,
...ico, Mozambique, Quelimane, Chiloane,
...d Beira. Marques, to be transhipped at
... accommodation for Passengers.

...VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
...Street, Mandvi.

...NS'GNEES OF CARGO Per s. s.
...A SEVN... are hereby informed that she is DIS-
...RGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All
...managers, &c., must be sent in to the Office before
...ture of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be
...ed. Goods or Survey will be attended to every
...

A. SIMEON, Agent.
...y, July 1, 1892.

..."RUFFORD HALL," ARRIVED.
1st July, 1892.

...NSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE
...DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA
...nafed or Bulk en Packages must be surveyed before
...om the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline
...HOUSE received in the Unchained Warehouse,
...nothing 30 days, will be delivered into Consignees'
...ks or alongside in time, will be landed or placed
...Consignees option at their risk and expense.
...CLERK will attend every morning to survey
...ks, and all Claims must be certified to by him, and
...n a month of Steamer's Arrival, or they will not
...

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
...ne Circle, Bombay, 1st July, 1892.

NOTICE.

...SSRS. LIDBETTER and Co. have
...THIS DAY REMOVED their office to the SIRDAR'S
...UILDING in Hummum Street.
...ly 1892.

CHUBB'S SAFE
IN THE
HAYMARKET FIRE.
SCOTT'S OYSTER WAREHOUSE,
18 and 13, Coventry Street,
Haymarket, S. W.
May 18th, 1892.

...RS. CHUBB AND SON'S LOCK AND
SAFE Co., LIMITED.
...128, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C.
...GENTLEMEN,—I have great pleasure in testifying to
...nderful FIRE-RESISTING qualities of your
...T SAFES. During the disastrous fire which
...d here on the 9th instant, your Safe was ex-
...here the fire raged fiercest, and where every-
...ing was completely destroyed, and notwithstand-
...fact that it is over 40 years old, on its being
...(which was accomplished quite easily with its
...he whole of its contents, including valuable
...nd a large sum in cheques and cash, were found
...olutely free from damage.
Yours faithfully,
M. JUDGE,
Manager.

...PRICE ... APPLICATION.

...BBS ... & LOCK MART,
...SSE... STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
...ISHED 1847.

...MBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
...the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEET-
...NG of the Corporation to be held on MONDAY, the
...1892, notions to the following effect will be moved:—
...K. M. Shroff, Esq., on the subject of repairs to and
...making of Roads and Streets.
...Cowasjee Hormusjee, Esq., that, as recommended
...ting Committee's resolution, the Commissioner be
...to apply to the Government of India for sanction
...in the open market, of a loan of Rs. 42,68,000,
...forty years, at ... per cent. to provide for the
...per cent. Consolidated Loan.
...ughton, Esq., to the effect that the Presi-
...of the G. I. P. Railway Company
...ompany will at a very early date
... some point between Musjid
...

...be addressed with the
...over the B. B. & C. I.
...stitution in its place of
...approving of the steps
...on of Falkland Road
...Government to ex-
...howpattee, and urging
...near Hindu Burning
...and south of Churni
...

...that if 313 whole time
...part time lamps, some
...bye-lanes, the Corpora-
...ch places should burn
...

...the Commissioner be re-
...vent the nuisance and
...ng of quarry holes in the
...him and Dadar.

...D BARROW,
Municipal Secretary,
Office, 1st July, 1892.

...JUDICATURE AT
...RISDICTION.
...100.
...Bombay, Hin-
...ice, near Ma-
...Plaintiff.

...GHOBA BOR-
...of RAGHOBA
...in his person-
..., Inhabitant,
...on, outside the
...ORKER and
...ORKER of Bom-
...ding at Mahim,
...t Bombay, lately
...natural guardian
...GHORA BHIKA
...ution for the suit,
...Defendants.

...e Decree of the High
...bay, made in the above
...st day of February, 1892,
...ons claiming debts or
...Gulabdas Bhikajee Borker,
...ent deceased, the Testator,
...ent mentioned, who died at
...on August, 1891, are hereby
...iring at the office of Messrs.
...for the plaintiff in the above
...Fort, Bombay, or in the
...dersigned, Solicitors for the
...Mcdows Street, Fort,
...from the date hereof,
...herwise they will be excluded
...Dated this 24th day of

...TURNER,
...NJI KAIKHUSRO,
Special Commissioners.

...ood Health and Liver Drops
...especially act on the liver and
...digestive organs, and promote a heal-
...thy action of the skin, conse-
...quently preventing the
...poisons which are brought
...about by ineffectual action
...of the liver and kidneys, the
...symptoms of which are—
...disease of the liver, gallstones,
...jaundice, fistula, piles, con-
...stipation, flatulence, heart-
...burn, sense of weariness and
...coldness of the tongue, unpleasant taste
...in the mouth often good
...appetite often present, intermittent pulse,
...dizziness in the ears,
...rheumatism, gout,
...dimness of sight,
...headaches after eating,
...sleeplessness, flushings
...of the bladder and kidney,
...and death. The use of
...Dr. ... Liver Drops will prevent the
...Of all Chemists, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.
...MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum
...

...RT OF JUDICATURE AT
...BOMBAY.
...ORIGINAL INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
...tters of Administration of the Property and
...Effects of HOSAIN CASSUM late of Bombay,
...deceased Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.
...HAJEE HOSAIN, the son of the
...Petitioner.
...PERSONS claiming any interest
...estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby
...cited to see the Proceedings, if they think fit,
...to Letters of Administration.
...GIVEN under my Hand this 25th day of June, in
...the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and
...Ninety-sixth Year of Our Reign.
L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
...June, 1892.
...RCHAND,
...Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHENDY BAZAR, PAREL ROAD.

MR. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction the premises, at 4-30 p.m., THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1892, by order of the first mortgagee, Ladhabhai Ebrahim, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Lalbhai Purshotam, under the power of sale reserved under an indenture of mortgage, dated 8th March, 1889, and of further charge dated 19th June, 1889.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenament, dwelling-house and chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhendy Bazar Road, outside the Fort in the registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 321 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 3038 and 3765, survey Nos. 1572, 1571, and 1039, and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 62, 71, 8331, Street Nos. 3, 5, 132, 138, and 7 C 15 and bounded as follows, on the east by foot-path and beyond that by Bhendy Bazar road, on the west partly by the property of Bai Sarabai Tilur, and partly by the property of Gogari Mohola Munjidbon the south by the property of Borah Bharaly Molakjee and on the north by the second Paidhoni Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsey, and Cama, Solicitors for vendor or to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, July 2, 1892. Auctioneer.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, as rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED :
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS... ...2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 „ „
3 Months.....3 „ „
For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., *(of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).*
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson &C.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON }
EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.
290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors	Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital	„ 1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9 and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.
PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.
2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.
6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.
4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.
Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."
Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.
A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 1st January, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
...TO ANIMALS.
...O ANIMALS.
...ANIMALS.
...NIMALS.
...BUGS, COCK-
...d every other
...invaluable for
...their pet dogs.
...kages of the
...S KEATING.
...ETS."
...TS."
...S."
...S."

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HEAD OFFICE, 120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.
LONDON OFFICE, 81, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.
TRUSTEES FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:
The Right Honourable the EARL OF KINTORE.
The Right Honourable the EARL OF DENBIGH.
Sir JOSEPH C. LEE.
BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Branch Offices and Agencies in all the principal Towns of EUROPE, AUSTRALASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA.
Mutual Life Insurance Company only.
ALL PROFITS BELONG TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY, 1891.
FROM THE 32ND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Assurance in Force	£167,686,366 at 1s. 4d. =	Rs.	25,15,295,490
New Assurance in 1891	48,566,319 „ =		7,28,494,785
Income	8,136,447 „ =		1,22,046,705
Assets, 31st December, 1891	28,374,691 „ =		4,25,620,365
Liabilities, 4 per cent. Valuation	22,917,820 „ =		3,43,767,300
Surplus, 4 per cent. Basis	5,456,871 „ =		81,853,065

SURPLUS OVER LIABILITIES ON EVERY STANDARD OF VALUATION LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid Policy Holders during the year 1891	3,083,478 at 1s. 4d. =		46,252,170
Total Amount Paid Policy-Holders since the organisation of the Society	32,996,332 „ =		494,944,980

IMPROVEMENT DURING THE YEAR.

Increase of Income	989,081 at 1s. 4d. =		14,836,215
Increase of Assets	3,532,244 „ =		52,983,660
Increase of New Assurance	6,102,547 „ =		91,538,205
Increase of Surplus	531,778 „ =		7,976,670

The Free-Tontine Policy is Unrestricted, Incontestable, Non-forfeitable, and Accumulative with Low Premiums reducible to Home Rates for European Military and Civilian residents in, also for Natives of India, and virtually provides Endowment Assurance at Ordinary Life Rates.
Native Gentlemen, whose lives are unexceptionable, will be accepted at Eastern Rates under the 21 years Endowment Table.
Policies are granted either in Sterling or Rupee Currency.
Intending Assurers are particularly requested to see the Manager or write for Prospectus and full particulars.
Active and energetic Canvassers and Agents wanted for Bombay and other centres in India.
Policies are issued and claims paid in Bombay.
Temporary Offices, Apollo Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
DR. E. H. R. LANGLEY, M.R.C.S., Brigade-Surgeon, Chief Medical Referree.

L. V. DESBOROUGH,
Manager.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

THE FOLLOWING PIANOFORTES that have been out on hire from time to time, and Instruments that have been taken in exchange, are offered at clearance prices. We have classified all of them as Second-Hand, but the majority are

INTRINSICALLY NEW.

	Rs.
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE, by HERBERT, will make a splendid Practice Piano, worth Rs. 500	375
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE, by DORNER, well up to tone, and is worth Rs. 700	575
BOUDOIR GRAND, by SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, full toned, and perfect, practically new. Original price Rs. 1,550	900
GRAND COTTAGE, by MARCKS and Co., very full toned, stands well in tune for a very long period. Original price Rs. 750	550
GRAND, by BROADWOOD. This instrument is old, but has been renovated, and therefore has many years of life yet	450
GRAND, by BROADWOOD, thoroughly renovated, will stand a lot of playing on, and would answer the purpose of a School	375

Any of the above PIANOS may be had on the Hire Purchase System.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT),

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS', AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,

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Including 2 Championship Gold Medals and Several Diplomas.

HOURS OF BUSINESS:

8-30 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

STUDIO OPEN EVERY DAY,

SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,"

☞ Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE

LANGHAM HOTEL,

PORTLAND PLACE, REGENT ST., LONDON, W.

SITUATED IN THE MOST

FASHIONABLE, CONVENIENT, AND HEALTHY

POSITION IN LONDON,

Near the Best Shops, &c.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

MODERATE TARIFF.

MANAGER.—

MR. WALTER GOSDEN.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given; this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 24 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,

SOLE AGENT,

25, Beadon Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Paul Revere, 1,656 tons, Captain J Mullin, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.

THE s s Volturno, 1,536 tons, Captain G T Johnson, cleared yesterday for Hull via Aden, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Gwalior, 1,613 tons, Captain F Speck, sailed yesterday for Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain W Mathewson, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Treglisson, 1,450 tons, Captain J Blackie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (24th June), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Talli Brothers.

THE McIver Line s s Lycia, 2,116 tons, Captain W McNay, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Roberts and Mr Brooks.

THE s s Braunfels, 1,923 tons, Captain V Tegge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg via Antwerp and Barry, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain R Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 60 cases opium, one lady as cabin and 35 deck passengers.

THE French Mail Steamer La Seyne, 1,151 tons, Captain L Blanc, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Allison, Mr Nicolas, Revd Caspel, two Sisters of Charity and 24 deck.

THE s s Cedar Branch, which left the Prince's Dock at 2 p. m. on Thursday last, bound to Hull, with a general cargo, under the command of Captain G Pitchers, put back from sea, being unable to keep steam, it is said, on account of the bad coal she received. She had proceeded about 5 miles out of the port, and returned to the harbour at about 9-30 p.m.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds	Company or Agents.
S.S. Venetia	1609	Creery	A	P & O Co
" Volturno	1536	Ormiston	B	P Muir & Co
" Kilwa	985	Forbes	D	M Mackenzie & Co
" Africander	1793	Nubbeck	E	F Muir & Co
" Ibo	1533	DaCosta	G	Visram Ebrahim
H M I M S Magdala			H J	Government
S.S. Altonower	161	Murray	K	W & A Graham & Co
" Brahmani		Naeodu	L	Sheperd & Co
" Brindisi	2129	Street	M	P & O S N Co
" Darlington	162	Gibb	N	F Muir & Co.
" Caradale	2220	Hickman	O	W & A Graham & Co
" Safari	1432	Asthausen	Q	F Heyer

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·9s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·8s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Carthage	2453	De Horne	1	P & O S N Co
" Armenia	2118	Read	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Chupra	1432	Brown	3	M Mackenzie & Co
" Gwalior	1615	Speck	4	P & O Co
" Thames	2101	Seaton	5	P & O S N Co.
" Ks. Compagnion	2542	Durant	6	K Nixon & Co
" Lycia	2116	McKay	9	K Nixon & Co
" Wistow Hall	2227	Hartley	10	E Bates & Co
" Aston Hall	2254	McFoo	12	E Bates & Co
" Emir	2620	Robson	13	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Cedar Branch (s)	Pitchers	Put back from sea.
July 1	La Seyne (s)	Blanc	Aden, June 23.
	Braunfels (s)	Teggo	Hamburg, May 19.
	Pemba (s)	Gimblett	Busreh, June 18.
	Treglisson (s)	Blackie	Aden, June 24.
	Rafford Hall (s)		Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Nawab (s)	Mathewson	Calcutta, &c.
	Amphitrite (s)	Vidos	Trieste, &c.
	Gwalior (s)	Speck	China, &c.
	Volturno (s)	Johnson	Hull.
	Lycia (s)	McNay	Antwerp.
	Thames (s)	Seaton	London, &c.

The ship Paul Revere, Captain Mullin, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Treglisson for Port Said
" Rajpootana, for Coast and Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

2317 Iran s, Delargy.
2154 Carthage s, De Horne.
2434 Mary Boyts s, Rice.
1357 Volturno s, Johnson.
2117 Lycia s, McNay.
2414 Queen of India s, Mathieu.
1703 Africander s, Nubbeck.
2583 Kt. Companion s, Durant.
2218 Armenia s, Read.
2129 Brindisi s, Street.
1642 Gwalior s, Speck.
1531 Vernetia s.
1060 Ibo s, DeCosta.
993 Safari s, Ernsthausen.
1911 Altonower s, Murray.
1625 Darlington s, Gibb.
1248 Paul Revere, Mellin.
2254 Aston Hall, Hartley.
2231 Bendo s, Campbell.
1675 Blackheath s, Hall.
2270 Carradale s, Dickmann.
2630 Emir s, Robson.
2899 Kt. of St. George s, Bevis.
2071 Lansdowne Tower s, Tregerthen.
2139 Wistow Hall s.
2112 York s, Smith.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H. M. S. Brisk, Streeter.
I. M. S. Canning, Black.
I. M. S. Clive, Howett.
I. M. S. Dalhousie, Hooper.
I. M. S. Investigator, Gunn.
I. M. S. Tenasserim, Barrett.
R. I. M. S. Assaye, Langdon.
R. I. M. S. Plassy, Gunn.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.		
28	Umballa s	Bombay.
29	Palitana s	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

28	Umballa s	Calcutta.
	Clan Graham s	Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
26	Jura sp	Liverpool, March 18.
	Bromla sp	Philadelphia, March 4.
	Maharaja s	Rangoon, June 18.

DEPARTURES.

June 26.—Steamers Nevasa, Pentacota, Hesper & Kohinur.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—210 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM LONDON.

Rannoch s—50 casks glass bottles, Shamjee Lilladhur.
Carradale s—21 bales printing paper and 2 cases envelopes, M A Essabhoy and Co; 35 cases provisions, &c, Treacher and Co; 130 cases candles, S A S Dawood; 50 bottles quicksilver, S Narayen and Co; 100 drums turpentine, L Sumsoodin; 30 drums turpentine, M A T Tyebjee; 17 kegs paint, C Rajbhoy and Co; 466 kegs paint, T F Bengalee; 100 drums turpentine, C. Rajbhoy and Co.
Carthage s—2 cases books, S. L. Norman and Co; 6 cases books, Thacker and Co; 27 bales printing paper, "Times of India"; 6 cases musical instruments, S. Rose and Co; 116 packages provisions, &c, Treacher and Co; 10 bales printing paper, H. Abdoolally; 102 cases oilmenstores, &c, E. Russooljee; 2 cases books, Bombay Tract and Book Society; 7 cases books, Soldtur and Co; 214 cases color. and 12 cases chemicals, C. Vernon; 15 bales printing paper, "Bombay Gazette"; 21 cases writing paper, A Kekabhoy; 3 cases books, Radhabhai Atmaram Sagoon; 11 packages photo materials, Madhowrao and Balajee; 12 cases cheese, Treacher and Co; 6 packages books, Gopal Narayen and Co; 15 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood.
Gutenfels s—150 drums turpentine, E A Currim.

FROM HULL.

Volturno s—11 cases matches, Finlay Muir and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Volturno s—22 cases saline glass, S Essajee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Carradale s—70 cases window glass, S Mamoojee and Co; 165 cases candles, A Heptoolabhoy; 20 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood; 195 boxes candles and 243 cases window glass, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Gutenfels s—10 cases marbles, S Essoobhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—16 cases provision, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 2 cases pianos, Soundy and Co; 25 cases soap, A Thavurbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—58 cwts bone meal, W and A Graham and Co; 253 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee; 75 cwts coir yarn, L Manockchand.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—475 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee; 1,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore and Co; 1,701 cwts castorseed, A Binschoek and Co.
Thames s—1 box gold bars (Rs 87,000), Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

FOR HULL.

Volturno s—10,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Afrikander s—510 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR HONG KONG.

Gwalior s—20 chests opium, M H E Elias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—25 bales twist, E A Abraham; 87 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, T Mooljee; 25 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 55 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 221 bales twist, F Pestonjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nowshera s—457 bales cotton, R Lachmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 1.

Barlow, Lt.-Col. Beng. 2nd Manchester Regt. on leave, from Shillong.
Reilly, Major, Bo. Comt Dept, on leave, from Poona.
Porter, Capt. 24th Ms'ly, on leave, from Rangoon.
Martin, Major, Ms. 21st Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 30.

Fagan, Col. Bo. 2nd Lancers, from leave, to Poona.

JULY 1.

Young, Col. Beng. 1st Gurkha Rifles, on med cert. to England.
Martin, Major, Ms. 21st Hussars, on leave, to Europe.
Porter, Capt. 24th Ms. I. on leave, to Europe.
Reilly, Major, Bo. Comt Dept, on leave, to Europe.
Fanshaw, Lt. Bo 7th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Barlow, Lt.-Col. Beng 2nd Manchester Regt. on leave, to England.
Nicholetts, Major, 5th Bo L I, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. BOUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1892.

1. The following observation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the Confidential report of the Corps for 1891-92 is published for information:—

"The condition of No. 1 Battery is very satisfactory and creditable to Major Boughton and all ranks."

2. "The No. 2 Battery is making satisfactory progress in every way."

By order,

(Sd.) J. Sanders Slater, Lieutenant,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1.

AN advance of ⅛ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 96⅛; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 107¾. The market rate of Discount was unchanged at one per cent. on short London Bills; but ⅛ lower on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1⅛. Bar Silver declined in value 1-16d. per oz., at 40½d., but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per Cents, at £69 and £68⅞, respectively; and in New York, the metal was half a cent dearer, at 88 cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London being ¼ cent higher, at 4·88¼ dollars, French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 99; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at Rs. 25·18.

The weekly Return of the Bank of England, issued yesterday, showed the Bank's Reserve to have diminished during the week by 4 per cent., making its proportions to the Liabilities 44 per cent. The Bank rate remained at 2 per cent.

The Wheat Market was unchanged yesterday; but Bombay Linseed, to arrive, was 6d. per quarter lower, at 39s. 6d., Ex-Quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and arrivals flat; the total day's sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. Spot prices were quite unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64 to 1-16d. higher. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market was quiet.

Ready Mid.-Uplands in New York was unchanged yesterday, at 7 3-8 cents per lb.; but September Futures were three points higher, at 7·33 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales; and the total figures for the present season to date now give the following comparison with those of the two previous years for the same time:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Thursday's Receipts	7,000	2,000	200
Five days' do.	15,000	12,000	2,100
Since 1st Sept., 1891	6,986,000	6,847,500	5,740,400

Here, business in Cotton has been upon a very small scale to-day, and the tone of the market quiet, but without change in prices. Exporters have bought 200 Westerns, at Rs. 174; and 50 Bhownugger, at Rs. 184; while the Mills have taken 200 each of Westerns, at Rs. 174; and, Bhownugger, at Rs. 168 per candy.

WHEAT.—This market has become firm in tone, but without any increase in business, and prices of all descriptions are unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,094 bales.
Wheat	15,559 cwts.
Linseed	14,867 "
Rapeseed	6,754 "
Gingelly	737 "
Poppyseed	1,601 "
Groundnuts	1,335 "
Castorseed	5,226 "

FREIGHTS are without change. Business has been done for Liverpool, for early July shipment, at 1s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 3 13-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 7-16d. for Demand, ready and forward, and remained thereat throughout the day, a moderate business being reported. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 17-32d. was quoted by one Bank all day without, however, bringing out any Bills, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 13-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 15-32d. "
Credits do.	1s. 3 17-32d. "
Francs do.	1·63¼ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER, as usual after settling day, has been quiet as to the amount of business passing; but rates for Fours have been steady at an advance of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. on yesterday's final quotations, and towards the close, a further rise of 1-16 was established, the price for Money leaving off at 107 13-16, and for Account at 107⅞. For 4½ per Cents, 107¼ is still quoted.

SHARES have been neglected on all lines, but are generally unchanged in value at our quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Good Dhollera 3 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	96⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69
4½ per cent. "	68
Bar Silver	40½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £27,800,000; increase £100,000; public deposits, £7,650,000; increase £280,000; other deposits, £31,700,000; increase, £300,000; other securities, £28,300,000; increase, £1,900,000; notes and gold, £17,600,000; decrease, £700,000. The Bank's reserve is 44 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, JUNE 30.

The Austrian-Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

DIVINE SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 3.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Missa Celestis.—Hymns 165, 223 and 224.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 237 and 21.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.
Anthem—"Like as the hart."
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

10-45 a.m.—Matins, Holy Communion and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Parade Service.—Hymns 178, 193 and 231.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 198, 221 and 238.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway.)

11 a.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
6 p.m.—Rev. E. A. Vivian.

(Byculla, Victoria Gardens.)

9-30 a.m.—Rev. E. A. Vivian.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.

(Byculla, Marathi.)

10-30 a.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 242, 248, and 329.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 239, 24 and 232.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion.
Hymns 231, 242, 272, and 285.
Psalm 43. Tune 79.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

(Opposite the main entrance to Prince's Dock).

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 312, 326 and 205.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 234, 220 and 333.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 229 and 302.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 238, 265 and 21.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Opposite Byculla Club.)

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School with Bible Class for adults.
11 a.m.—Marathi Service.
Seats free. Cordial invitation to all.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins (plain).
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Br. Beale.
10 a.m.—Catechism (Choral); by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
Alms for restoration of Churches in Mauritius.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Established Church.
Tunes—
Psalm 25—1st version. Tune 98.
Hymns 134, 180 and 235.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. "Knight Companion" in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect

LEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

...R GLADSTONE AT EDINBURGH.

LONDON, JULY 1.

...Gladstone, speaking at Edinburgh yesterday, said that he had never retracted one syllable of the Irish proposal of 1886. He leaves the present Government, he said, to settle the question of the retention of Irish members in the British Parliament.

BANQUET TO THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

At a banquet given at St. James's Hall, last night, to the members of the Chambers of Commerce Congress, Lord Knutsford presiding, Sir John Lubbock proposed the toast of the Empire which, he said, was a united great brotherhood, inspiring confidence in the future.

NATAL GETS ITS OWN GOVERNMENT.

The Government have agreed to grant to Natal its own government.

ELECTION OF LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

Lord Randolph Churchill has been returned unopposed for South Paddington.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS CHARGED WITH SWINDLING.

Charles Beyts and George Craig, partners in the Bombay firm of Beyts, Craig and Co., were charged to-day, at the Guildhall Police Court, with forging Bill of Lading, of the value of one thousand pounds, and defrauding the Chartered Mercantile Bank.

The counsel for the prosecution said he believed he would be able to prove the prisoners guilty of a most extensive swindle.

The prisoners were remanded in custody.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 1.

The Assam, with the homeward mails of the 24th ultimo, arrived at Aden, at noon, to-day.

LORD HARRIS' VISIT TO THE THAKORE OF LIMBDI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 1.

H. E. the Governor paid a return visit to the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, at his residence, at Wandoorie, this evening. His Excellency was accompanied by the Secretary and Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department, the Oriental Translator to Government, and his Excellency's personal staff, and was received at the entrance by the Thakore Saheb, who conducted the party to the hall. On arrival a guard-of-honor of the 10th Bombay Infantry presented arms. Seventeen guns were fired by the No. 5 Mountain Battery. After the usual ceremony *pan* and *attar* was given by the Thakore Sahib, and H. E. the Governor left the hall with the usual salute.

DISTRIBUTION OF MUSKETRY CIRCLES.

The distribution of the Musketry Circles in the Bombay Presidency will be in future as follows:—

First Circle.—Poona and Nagpore Districts, and talukas of Aurangabad, Jalna, Hingoli, Ellichpur, and Akola.

Second Circle.—Mhow and Deesa Districts.

Third Circle.—Bombay, Sind, and Aden Districts.

RULES FOR POLO-PLAYING.

A meeting of polo-players was held last evening, under the presidency of Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, to discuss the new polo rules, about twenty players being present. The first rule was approved, with the following rider:—"That this rule shall not affect ponies having life racing certificates of earlier date than the date of the meeting at which the proposed rule is confirmed." The second rule was approved throughout with the exception of para. "C," in which they "for they shall have power of," read it, "shall be their duty to." The third rule was approved. The fourth rule was modified thus—"Riding off not to be defined" for "no two people having the same idea of what riding off is . . ." Hustling is to be more clearly defined, and the question is to be brought up again for consideration. The fifth rule was approved. The result of the discussion will be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Indian Polo Association.

It has been decided to hold an annual Polo Tournament on 12th September.

Major Duperier, R. E., then laid before the meeting a plan to improve the polo ground, the improvement will cost about Rs. 1,200, which was unanimously agreed to, and was decided to be taken in hand after the tournament.

MUSKETRY REGULATION QUESTION PAPERS.

A series of questions on Musketry Regulation for the native army has been prepared by Major H. D. Bossetter, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, and can be procured from the Sergeant-Major, School of Musketry, Deolali. This work will be found useful to regimental officers and non-commissioned officers preparing for examination in this subject.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following arrangements:—

16th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant R. Mead, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant; and Lieutenant W. H. Jacob, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, dated 3rd April, 1892.

26th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant J. J. D. Hickey, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, with effect on 14th August, 1891.

12th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant R. T. Monsor, officiating Wing Officer to be Wing Officer.

7th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant C. Godfrey, Royal North Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, dated 16th June, 1892.

Lieutenant A. Walpole, Royal Engineers, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Bombay Dockyard Division, during the absence of Captain J. M. Porter, Royal Engineers, on privilege leave.

Lieutenant C. W. Brownlow, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to officiate as Subaltern No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, from 9th December, 1891, to 21st January, 1892.

Under instructions received from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Major W. J. Hicks on promotion to that rank from the seconded list, has been posted to No. 3 Company Southern Division, Royal Artillery.

Captain J. S. Minter, having resigned his appointments, in the Indian Ordnance Department has been posted to No. 11 Company, Southern Division Royal Artillery.

Under instructions from Horse Guards Major M. J. Hickley, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted as Second-in-Command, travelling at public expense, under para. 312 (9) Army Regulations, India Vol. 10, Part 1.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence:—Royal (late Bengal) Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel B. Vaughan Arbuckle in India, on private affairs, from 5th to 30th July, 1891.

THE NEW MADRAS HIGH COURT BUILDINGS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 1.

The opening of the new High Court will be an elaborate and interesting function. H. E. the Governor will be accompanied by all the Judges, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Council, the Bishops of Madras, the Sheriff, and others. Their Excellencies the Governor and Sir Charles Turner, and the Bishop of Madras will arrive by Steamer on the morning of the 12th and return to Ootacamund the same evening.

The annual exodus takes place the same day.

MADRAS CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

The Madras Trades Association joined the local Indian Currency Association.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 1.

Lieutenant Hugh Daly, lately Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, joined the Foreign Office, as Assistant Secretary, on return from furlough.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Sir Charles Elliott left Darjeeling, on Thursday, for a two-months' tour, reaching Calcutta yesterday. All the Secretaries to the Bengal Government have also left.

THE SAMANA MEDALS.

The medals for the Samana Expedition will be ready for issue this month, but as regards the clasp for the Hazara Expedition 1891 the medal rolls have not yet been received in the Military Department at Calcutta.

THE TRICHINOPOLY WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME.

A contribution of Rs. 20,000 has been given by the Government of India towards the initial cost of the Trichinopoly water-supply scheme as well as an annual maintenance charge of Rs. 1,300, with effect from 1st April, 1892.

THE VICEREGAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The usual weekly meeting of the Viceregal Executive Council, on Thursday, was unusually prolonged as important matters had to be discussed concerning the policy to be pursued with the Amir of Kabul on the North-Western Frontier.

TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

Colonel Warburton, Political Officer, in charge of the Khyber, is now in the Pass, where his great personal influence over the tribesmen should make itself felt in checking the intrigues of the Amir's agents among the Afridis. The Khyber is as quiet as usual so far, though Amin Khan Kuki Khel will doubtless seek to create local mischief.

THE INDIAN TEA SECTION OF THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S GRANT.

The Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 40,000 to the Indian tea section of the Chicago Exhibition. This is as it should be.

Mr. Blechynden, director of the section, who is now in Simla, probably, will succeed in obtaining grants from the Bengal Government and the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Woodthorpe, late head of the intelligence branch, left Simla yesterday, for Bangalore, on reversion to the Survey of India Department. He will take charge of No. 11 Survey Party now in recess, and will proceed with it to Upper Burma in autumn.

Captain Fleming, now in officiating charge of the Himalaya Survey Party (No. 18), will be shortly posted to Burma, to conduct the work of party (No. 20) employed on forest surveys. This move is consequent on the retirement on the superannuation of the present incumbent Mr. DeSouza.

On Captain Fleming's transfer Captain Bythell, Personal Assistant to the Surveyor-General, will take charge of the Himalaya Party, until Major Gore's return from furlough in October.

The Survey Report for the year 1890-91, shows what excellent record of work is be credited to the department, controlled by Colonel Thullier. The total area surveyed in the year was 147,915 square miles, almost equal to the area of the British Isles, which is 121,480 square miles. In 1889-90 the work done was within 44 square miles of that just noticed.

THE RAMPUR PRISONERS.

In regard to the Rampur murder case the condemned prisoners were allowed on the 1st instant to lodge an appeal for mercy—not an appeal in the ordinary sense against the sentence—with the Government of the North-West Provinces, which might be transmitted to the Government of India. The case has not so far come before the latter.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

Foreign Department.—Colonel Henderson, Resident at Mysore, has been granted privilege leave, for three months, Colonel Peacock, from Jeypore, officiating.

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John Ross Bertram, in charge of the Consulate of Sweden and Norway, at Rangoon.

The services of Lieutenant Davidson, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Military Department.—The following appointments have been gazetted:—Colonel Alexander, Royal Artillery, to be Colonel-on-Staff; and Lieutenant Lucas, 7th Bombay Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, on probation.

The following Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Captain Drury, 4th Gurkhas, for five months; and Lieutenant Vaughan, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, for five months.

Colonel Sartorius has been permitted to reside out of India.

Colonel Parry Nisbet, Resident at Kashmir, and Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolay, 2nd Gurkhas, have been permitted to retire from the service.

Marine Department.—Second Grade Officers Horsford and Hickman have been granted six months' leave.

Public Works Department.—Lieutenant William Hebbert, R. E., has been appointed Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, and posted to the State Railways.

Mr. Lee, officiating Examiner of Accounts, Bhavnagar-Porbunder Railway, has been confirmed in that appointment.

The services of Lieutenant Boileau, R. E., have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. Walsh, Assistant Engineer Second Grade, has been transferred from the establishment, under the Director-General, to Madras, for employment on railways.

Legislative Department.—H. E. the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to nominate Mr. Elsmie, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, as an additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Home Department.—Mr. Johnston has been permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service.

Revenue Department.—Colonel Charles Straban has been confirmed as Deputy Surveyor-General in charge of the Revenue Surveys.

Public Works Department.—Colonel Woodthorpe has been re-appointed as Deputy Superintendent, Third Grade, in the Survey Department.

Telegraphs.—Mr. Smith, Assistant Superintendent, Class V. Grade II. officiates as Superintendent, Class IV.

THE NAWAB OF JUNAGADH AND THE SIND MADRESSEH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 1.

His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh has magnanimously subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the building fund of the Sind Madressch-ul-Islam, at Karachi. A most magnificent upper-storeyed building this is to be, costing two lakhs of rupees. It will consist of about forty rooms, and have accommodation for about a thousand students, a prayer hall, and a factory for technical education, which is a part of the system of the Madressch education. The Principal's quarters are yet to be constructed to complete the buildings. A very spacious boarding-house, valued at Rs. 60,000, and accommodating a hundred students is attached to the institution. The Madressch has at present nearly five hundred students under tuition. Grand preparations are being made to offer prayers on Friday for his Highness the Nawab and his Excellency Visier Baha-ud-dinbhai for this magnificent gift for the benefit of the children of Islam, a most backward community.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 10.

La vie est brève
Un peu d'amour
Un peu de rêve
Et puis—bonjour!

So sing our politicians, now that Whitsuntide has come and gone, and after a short recess, Parliament has reassembled to prepare for the big break-up to get ready for the long vacation, from which so many will never return. These last days are very melancholy when we realise how full they are of schemes frustrated, and plans delayed until too late. In six years what wonderful reformations were to have been effected, what marvellous improvements to be made. And what is the sum total of the economies, the schemes of reform, the social progress of the six years Parliament. Twopence a pound on tea and free education are its most attractive features in the popular eye. In the eye of the Opposition its net value is *nil*. But who looks well in the sight of his enemy?

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A chain bracelet to commemorate the happy events of the year is a novelty that will be welcome to those who have exhausted the ordinary stock of love and friendship tokens. The figures 1892 made in gold, and set with jewels are joined by thick gold links, form a fetter against which even the most advanced upholders of women's freedom will not protest.

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While women are arrayed in costumes of charming colour and pleasing variety of line; men, except in the matter of buttonholes, are becoming every day more puritanical and unpicturesque. Even the gay scarf has been discarded for pure white; and except the small area covered by a pale pink or a vivid green carnation, there is no relief from sad shades of slate-blue, drabs, duns, and black. In their lightly buttoned long rough frock-coat, showing two inches of linen-collar and two inches of linen-cuffs, the cylindrical trousers, turned up two inches above the boot, and the curly brimmed top hat, the gentleman of to-day might be described in Whistlerese as a symphony in drainage tiles and chimney pots.

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To accord with the chaste simplicity of white neckties which lately had found favour in men's eyes, a Piccadilly jeweller is introducing scarf pins set with turquoise—the jewel so long recognized as only suitable for innocent youth. There is no distinct novelty in the setting of the stones. Some are large enough to be used alone, others have a frame of pearls or tiny brilliants; while stones of irregular form are adapted to designs suitable to their shapes—flowers, true lovers-knots and such devices as have, from time immemorial, been attractive to the young man's fancy.

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Our very graceful trailing skirts have roused to a wild expression of wrath the creature (it is not safe to hazard the word man in these days of strong-minded journalists of both sexes) who presides over the science column of the *Illustrated London News*. "I do not often meddle," says the author of the article on "slum mocking skirts," "with what concerns another department of this journal, but in the name of common-sense, economy, and above all of health, let me protest against the trailing skirt of the day as an anomaly in times when education is presumed to teach women the virtues of cleanliness, neatness, and elegance in dress . . . ." At Budapest, I learn, a police edict forbids the wearing of dresses, the skirts of which, as seen in the fashions of the day, sweep the public thoroughfares, raise the dust, and diffuse germs, to say nothing of the senseless destruction and waste of dress fabrics that ensues. Are women so "hide-bound in the matter of fashion," continues this inelegant stylist and critic, "that they cannot see the enormity of such a practice as that of sweeping the pavements as they walk?" Poor dear creature! How very short of science gossip it must have been when it raised that very dull old moan. When women have prettily-lined gowns and lace-trimmed silk petticoats to show off, they are not so hide-bound—(this is possibly a technical, scientific term, though in ignorant ears it smacks of the veterinary yard or the kennels)—to neglect their opportunity—a fact which one attendance at Church Parade in Hyde Park, on Sunday, will make apparent to any mind, however warped by the pursuit of science under difficulties.

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Women have had for so long to hear denunciations hurled at them from the rostrum of hygiene that they have learned to treat a wild indictment as the voice of the student of science who only edits up to date the fable of the man and the ass. Short skirts and long skirts, high waists and low waists, puffy shoulders or no shoulders at all—they are all in turn wrong. We were told so as babies in low-necked, short-sleeved frocks, and as little girls in skimpy skirts that allowed an unlimited view of long black spidery legs; and now when the angles of the arms that were so plump and soft and round, are hidden in long gloves—now that the wild black legs, that skipped through the years unconscious of threatened ills, are modestly concealed by trailing skirts and lace-trimmed petticoats we can afford to laugh at the long list of evils—coughs, colds, catarrhs, ophthalmia, rheumatism, and death-dealing microbes with which we are threatened.

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What would the student of science, who is so severe on the unnecessary length of ladies' dresses, say of the frocks, so perilously near the ground of the embryo woman of the period. Possibly he would agitate at the General Election for the return of members pledged to a policy of tucks—everything is resolved into an Act of Parliament now-a-days. Meanwhile, little girls' dresses are worn very long; and are usually copies of old pictures, carried out in satin merveilleux, soft silk, or white wool material. High boots and black stockings have given place to the old-fashioned white socks and buttoned shoes, and a triple cape edged with lace, a prim little Dutch hood with a feather or ruffled silk border, completes the out-door costume and makes any child look pretty. Blouses of thin cambrics or silk with large picture hats of the same material are the most becoming as well as most convenient costumes for robust, quick growing girls of eight or nine, who whether in town or country require entire freedom of action. Stockings are worn to match the colour of the dress, or of a golden or untimely brown silk with Russia leather shoes and tan gloves, which suit every colour costume. A pretty variety in girls' blouses is made with a white yoke and sleeves—the coloured skirt being gathered with a full heading on the yoke and having a gathered ruffle of the colour across the shoulders, giving the effect of the French chemisette.

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There are charming varieties of costume worn this season by little boys in the Park. Knee breeches with a loose silk shirt and a fancy sash are very becoming to a child with pretty limbs. A grey suit with a rich sash of various colours, a grey overcoat, and grey three-cornered hat looked very quaint—quakerish except for the relief of the bright scarf. Another boy looked well in a leather colour silk shirt, cord breeches, and a girdle of knitted silk. A suit said made in white woven silk, with pale-blue sailor collar and pale blue venetian cap, also made its little wearer look charming. But a little boy in white breeches, with white silk shirt and white overcoat, turquoise sash, turquoise necktie, and turquoise silk jockey cap would probably have won the votes for the best-dressed boy, if he were entered for a prize competition.

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A cynical observer of society fashions lately remarked that children are coming in fashion—not indeed that there ever appeared to be a scarcity of the commodity—but they have lately replaced dogs as companions before the afternoon carriage ride in the park; and have thus been more than usually in evidence. The next step will be to dress them in colours complimentary to the day or becoming to the livery and the horses. Poodles have had to conform to all these exigencies. On Primrose Day, they wore yellow, and when the court mourned they wore black. In America this refinement of taste is carried so far that ladies choose their own costumes according to their dog, a golden brown or chestnut dress with a liver-coloured Irish setter, a heliotrope gown with a dingy black poodle, a pepper and salt tweed with a Scotch terrier, and so on; the pretty little tan and white dogs being found specially serviceable as they go with every shade.

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It is rather hard that women should be expected, in these days to be both beautiful and intellectual while their brother are not so handicapped in the race for the prizes of life. A senior wrangler man may have a complexion like a boiled lobster from the effect of nudge bites and sun burn on the river; or he may have features gapped and scarred by a course of reckless cycling on unknown roads;—or he may indulge in a stoop, a pair of pince-nez and a mane innocent of the art of the barber;—yet no one attributes these damages to excess of mental culture. As the world has always had its men of brick complexion since the days of Esau, so it has always had its near-sighted ill-favoured women like Lia. But because some of our Lias have lately come forward to make the best of their mental advantages, and secure independence as compensation for their lack of physical beauty and consequent lack of appreciation by men, there is no reason for the cry that the world is making women ugly. It is true enough that the love of learning is making women stoop. Regardless of Sir James Crichton Browne's ominous warnings the physical deterioration of the studious woman the young ladies of Cambridge continue to compete for honours with their brother-students, and to carry off many of the honours not the brethren's side will the mixed Classical Tripos Part I. no man gets first class. Of late women-students Miss E. S. Read, Girton College, takes first place, although placed in Division three of that class. Miss Soudamore, non-collegiate, is placed in class 2, Division 2; and Miss Irving, non-collegiate in Division 3, with Miss M. A. F. Joachim of Girton.

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One of the latest additions to the Royal Academy's classes is Miss Dhunbai Furdoonji Banajee, a Parsee lady, whose family is well-known in Bombay. Miss Banajee is the first Indian lady who has come to England to study art, and her admission to the ranks of the Academy students is evidence of both talent and perseverance; for it is by competition and not by interest or otherwise that entrance to the schools is secured.

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When Mr. Gladstone declared to Mr. Samuel Smith that women did not desire the extension to them, of the suffrage, he reckoned without *the Gentlewoman*, whose editor has just announced the result of the enquiry. "Do women desire to vote for members of Parliament?" When the ballot was closed on Monday, it was found that 8,301 replied "Yes," and 1,158 replied "No", giving a total of 7,143 snubs to Mr. Gladstone.

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La vie est vaine
Un peu d'espoir
Un peu de haine
Et puis—bonsoir!

AN ABKARI CALCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I admit freely that additions to the points of contact between the people and the Subordinate Executive Staff are to be deprecated, and one of the main reason which induced me to welcome the Mhowra Bill is that it ought certainly to lessen those points of contact for the reduction in punitive posts, which it will lead to much more than counterbalance any interference under its provisions. In the first place the import of mhowra into the Thana district will probably be altogether stopped, and this alone will reduce the total available for illicit distillation by nearly one-half, and when the people have no longer the temptation of the unrestricted possession of mhowra flowers the village head-men and the ordinary establishment should be able to grapple with Abkari offences, and special punitive posts should be reduced and abolished.

It may be that toddy of the strength of London porter is too good for the Thana labourers, and had brought them to such a high pitch of civilization that they should as of old receive the greater portion of their wages in it, but surely this view cannot be seriously entertained by temperance advocates. Even if the excuse of working in water during the monsoon months is held to be a reason in favour of alcohol it must be remembered that toddy is not available to any extent during the rainy months, and that during the transplantation season it is not made use of. This can be verified by a reference to the evidence given by witnesses in the toddy interest before the Committee of 1882-83, and notably by the Thana Land Forest and Abkari Sahibs, and the effect is that persons having become addicted to alcohol through toddy are obliged during a great portion of the year to substitute other and stronger liquor.

While giving some of the advocates of toddy credit for disinterested motives so far as they are personally concerned I think a little more care is desirable in the data, which they serve up to the public. To impugn the accuracy of one set of figures by the aid of rival calculations based on the assumption that 5 plus 1 equals to 10 *is not convincing*, but this really the effect of calculating two bottles of liquor 25° u. p. as equal to one bottle 10° u. p, and it hardly furnishes a sound basis on which to pile up totals amounting to hundreds of thousands of gallons.

The proposal in your issue this morning to cut down mhowra trees ignores the fact that mhowra seed (not mhowra flowers) is used for oil, soap, and other purposes, and to destroy the trees would be far more oppressive than anything proposed in the Mhowra Bill.—Yours, &c.,

X.

THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY MEMORIAL.

REGARDING the memorial to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the subject of the above tragedy, the following resolution was issued yesterday by the Judicial Department:—

Resolution.—The memorial, which purports to be accompanied by the signatures of 66,000 persons is signed on each page on behalf of the memorialists by—

Mr. Sorabji Framji Patel,
Mr. Framji Dinshaw, and
Dr. K. N. Bahadurji;

but not one of the enclosures is so signed, as required by the rules. Nor do the spare copies sent in to Government contain the enclosers.

2. The omission to sign the enclosures is the more important, because the paper of the memorialists for a commission of inquiry rests mainly upon their authenticity and credibility. That 66,000 persons should have so far endorsed their contents as to subscribe their signatures to the memorial which gives publicity to these enclosures, is a fact which adds to the necessity of adhering to the established rule of verification. The enclosure on pages 1 and 2 purports to be a statement on solemn affirmation of Khoja Ahmed Thaver. This statement should have been signed by the Khoja and read over to him, and should then have been authenticated by the signatures of the three gentlemen who sign the memorial, and of whom two are Justices of the Peace. More important still is the statement on page 9 of a witness who certifies that he saw Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 500 paid as bribes to certain police officers. It must be presumed that documents to this character, relied on by the memorialists, have not been published without due inquiry as to their capacity to prove them by those who ask Government to rely on them. It is, therefore, necessary that each of the separate statements attached to the memorial should be attested by the three gentlemen who have signed the memorial on behalf of their co-signatories, in order that her Majesty's Secretary of State may feel assured that the evidence relied upon by the Committee has been authenticated by them, and will be proved by them should further action be necessary.

3. The memorial should, therefore, be returned to the three gentlemen who forwarded it on the 17th instant, in order that the several statements appended may be signed by those who made them in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, and authenticated on each page by the three gentlemen who have authenticated the memorial. A duplicate copy of the memorial and its enclosures similarly authenticated is required for the records of Government; and spare copies of the enclosures are required to attach to the spare copies of the memorial already received without its enclosures.

(Signed) W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

HARD CASES.

HERE is a story from a far-away station which shows how the monotony of the hot weather may be broken by the study of "hard cases." An objection statement" was sent to a native cavalry regiment, and reasons in writing were required as to why the horses had been fed on gram when barley was cheaper in the local market. The reply was simple: there was not a sufficient supply of barely on the spot, and the effect of purchasing it would have been to make it at once dearer than gram. Answer considered unsatisfactory, and original ruling that barley should be used upheld; appeal made to Controller but rejected. Additional fact to give a humorous turn to the affair: the official who signed the original "objection statement" and the Controller prove to be one and the same person. The old adage obey orders if you break owners "now comes into operation. Barley is bought; there are less than 200 maunds in the market, and its price, as foreseen, rises instantly above that of gram. Hard Case No. 1: Should the Commanding Officer revert to gram, or go on using barely even though it may have to be imported from a distance? Hard Case No. 2: What is the Controller to do when he finds that his orders have resulted in making barley the dearer grain—as he was warned would be the case, in the first instance? Who will be placed on the horns of a dilemma eventually?—*Pioneer*.

WOLVES AT MEERUT.

IMMENSE excitement was created on Wednesday last in the Treasury compound, Meerut, says a local correspondent, owing to the fact that the bodies of ten wolves had been brought in. Crowds of natives flocked round to see them, and innumerable were the questions put as to the localities where they were killed, everyone, after the recent scare, naturally supposing that they were killed in the compounds of houses within the cantonments. It turned out, however, that the animals had been killed far out in the district. Wolves visited the compound of some officers in the 31st Punjab Infantry lines on Sunday night, but were frightened off without doing much harm. On Tuesday night the report of a gun told of another visit paid to a compound near the courts, near where the first child was killed.

THE DECCAN MINING CASE.

THE HYDERABAD CLAIM.

WITH reference to the arrangement which has been effected between the litigants in the Deccan Mining case, particulars of which we published yesterday, it will interest our readers if we reproduce the prayer of the plaintiff State when the action against the Sirdar was instituted:—

That the defendant may be declared to be a trustee for the plaintiff State of the said 21,250 and 3,750 shares, and may be decreed to account for the same and for the value thereof, and the profits that he made or might have made in respect thereof, and for all sums and all advantages received by him in respect of the said concession, and to pay the amount that they may be so found due from him to the plaintiff State.

(2) For an injunction and receiver.

(3) For the sum of Rs. 60 lakhs as damages.

(4) That all such account may be taken, inquiries as to and directions given as may be necessary.

(5) Such further relief as the nature of the case may require.

(6) Damages for delay in performance thereof by the defendant.

(7) Alternately to claims 5 and 6. Repayment by the defendant to the plaintiff State of the sum of Rs. 1,37,500 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, which the plaintiff State expended by the defendant, together with the interest thereon as claimed.

(8) For such further or other relief as to this honourable court may seem meet.

(9) For the cost of this suit.

THE FIGHTING ON LAKE NYASSA.

AS SEEN BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

AMONG the wounded followers of the late Captain Cecil Maguire, who was killed in action on the shore of Lake Nyassa in December, and who have just arrived in Bombay from Zanzibar, is that gallant unfortunate officer's steward and cook, Elahi Baksh, who was present when he met his death. Elahi bears a certificate, dated Tomba, April 15, from Mr. Johnston, her Majesty's Commissioner in British Central Africa, which testifies to his having been in attendance on Captain Maguire, and subsequently on other members of the administration, and that he proved himself an honest and diligent servant. He is an intelligent man, speaking English fairly, who has had a good deal of experience, having been selected for attendance on the Duke of Orleans, and other distinguished tourists, when travelling in India. He gives a very minute and apparently exact account of what he observed while accompanying his late master in Central Africa.

Elahi Baksh proceeded to Zanzibar a couple of years ago with detachments of men from 1st and 2nd Regiments of Cavalry from the Hyderabad Contingent, and some thirty men from the 23rd and 32nd Pioneers, Sikhs from the Punjab, seventy in all. They stopped first at Zanzibar, and then proceeded to Chindi. A small steamer took them further, and eventually they arrived at Fort Johnston, one march from the coast. There they saw Commissioner Johnston. The fort was a large place, and Captain Maguire set to work to strengthen it. About twenty or thirty men were left in it as a garrison; it was the place for the sick and for provisions and stores coming from Zanzibar and Bombay. Expeditions were sent out into the neighbouring country, mostly to get provisions, there are no bazaars and no buying or selling. The people know nothing of copper or silver money. Goats are scarce, but could sometimes be had; there were few cattle. When goats or other things were taken cotton cloth or brass rods or beads were given to the villagers.

Commissioner Johnston said that all danger of travelling in the interior was at an end; he had made things safe. He went around and gave presents of cloth and other things to the Chiefs. He gave food and spices and sugar, and even bread which the people who have none were glad to get. The people of the country are not at all like people in India; they know nothing, and do not work even to grow food except in little patches—coarse rice and the like. They subsist partly on roots and berries. They wear little or no clothes, and when they get pieces of cotton they do not make it into jackets or other garments. They put a yard or two around the loins, especially the women, who otherwise wear the bark of trees. In their houses the women wear nothing, not even a waist cloth. These people will kill any one for even a meal. If a man has four children he will sell two of them for a piece of cloth; sell them to the Arabs; if he has none of his own he will steal the children of another and sell them; he will steal a woman, and sell her for two pieces of cloth. If he has food he eats it and lies down and goes to sleep; he has no idea of work. The soil is good and would grow anything; the climate is not good; in places it is not very bad. The Indians suffered a good deal from cold and from bad and insufficient food. Captain Magnire was liked by the men; he took great trouble to obtain proper food for them; after his death there was a difference. Supplies did not come up from Zanzibar, and the villagers would not sell anything. Food had always to be got by sending an expedition of men with arms; then goats and sometimes fowl were obtained; but not much.

Once on the march Captain Maguire heard of a caravan of Arabs with sixty women who had been stolen. He proceeded to their camp with soldiers; the men ran away and left the women. The Captain kept them for five days, and then they went back to the villages.

In the course of the expedition, after leaving Port Johnston, Captain Maguire made a friendly arrangement with the Chief Poonda who did not want to resist. He promised supplies. There were two expeditions against the Chief Makinjiras who rules over a large country near Lake Nyassa, and his chief town was a big place on the shore of the Lake which the Captain and soldiers burned in October last. Makinjiras' son was killed and also a great number of people. The gun in the steamer fired shells into the town and the soldiers landed; there was great fighting. On December 15 the steamer with the soldiers on board went up the Lake, and there were two large boats with sails belonging to Makinjira near the shore. The Captain determined to go ashore and burn the boats. The Sikhs pressed him not to go as there were not many cartridges left and the natives had guns. Captain Maguire said there would be no fighting; he would go and burn the boats. The place is called Kissongali—a village about a quarter of a mile inland. No one was to be seen in the village. The Captain and about thirty men went ashore; there were sand-banks, and it was difficult to get in. The Captain set light to the sails of one of the boats with matches, and it was soon in a blaze. The other boat was half in and half out of the water, and had careened over so that the sails were wet, and it was impossible to set it on fire. That was in the afternoon. Presently one man appeared outside the village and then another; three or four more came and began to fire on the soldiers. The latter fired in return, and then there was a great clapping of hands and shouts, and Makinjira's people came from different villages.

The fire from the soldiers killed a number of people, but they came on firing and shouting and soon got very close. No one in the steamer knew how to fire the big gun—a seven pounder, which had bombarded Makinjira's capital). Captain Maguire called to the men in the boat to come to him, but the water was too shallow; besides the fire was very heavy. He told the men to remain steady and keep the enemy in check, while he proceeded to the steamer to get the gun into play. He walked into the water, which did not quite come up to his knees, and he had not gone more than a few paces when a bullet hit him in the back of the neck. The steamer had some little time before gone aground, and could not get off. Those on board saw Captain Maguire fall forward on his face in the water, and that he was wounded in the back of his neck. He disappeared under the water, which appeared to be there deep, and they saw him no more. They tried to get to him, but they had no boat which was near the shore trying to carry ammunition to the men. The first man killed in the fight was Amir-ud-din, who fell close to the Captain. The latter took up his rifle, and fired two or three times at the enemy. Before that the Captain had his revolver in his hand. Soon after the Captain fell in the water the soldiers were pressed back to the water's edge, and the Africans came on in large numbers. The men had no more ammunition; but they stood together, putting the wounded men amongst them, and presenting their rifles as if to fire a volley they gave the "Allah-ahu!" and made as if they were going to fire. The Africans got afraid, broke, and ran. It was then nearly night, and in the darkness the men got back to the steamer.

For five days all efforts (made at night) to get the steamer off, failed; two of Makinjira's men came and one of these said: "Makinjira says, 'Give me five hundred guns, and fifty pieces of cloth, and I will send men to get the steamer off.'" The Parsi Doctor (Sorabjee Rustomjee Boyce) answered: "We have no guns; ask Commissioner Johnston, and he will arrange. We have only twenty pieces of cloth, which we will give." The messengers from Makinjira then asked that four of the chief men on board should come and see him, and settle everything. It was proposed that the English engineer and the doctor should go with two men. The doctor said it was not his business, and that he could not go. The steamer's interpreter insisted, aying that they had nothing left to eat, and that the doctor having "a good belly"—an apparently well fed look—the Chief would be more likely to listen to him and give supplies, or send men to get the steamer afloat.

The Engineer MacEwan Saheb, the Doctor, Kifayat Khan, a Lancer, and some Zanzibaris went on shore. They were told to go on to a village at a little distance, and at first hesitated. Then they went on, the Lancer and one of the Zanzibaris remaining near the water. The Engineer and the Doctor and two others were shot, and their heads cut off. The Lancer and a Zanzibari escaped to the steamer. In the night by a desperate effort and a rise of the river, the steamer floated, and they got off. Makinjira's men fired constantly at the steamer, and wounded two men, but did not attempt to board her. The little force had eight men killed and nine wounded. Captain Maguire was twice wounded before he received the fatal bullet in his neck—once in his breast and once in his leg. He was an excellent man and the soldiers liked him, and would do anything for him.

In regard to the material prospects of British Central Africa, Elahi Baksh candidly says that the Africans can do nothing but sleep and when they are in good humour dance. They will not work. How can they? They do not know how to do anything. There is plenty of ivory—he could have got some to bring to Bombay, but was told he would get into trouble if he brought it. Captain Maguire had left on his person a sum of Rs. 200 to pay the men, but he found an opportunity of giving him it before he was killed. He got back on Wednesday last. His wages were, as he thought, provided for by a cheque signed "Cecil Maguire," directing payment to him of Rs. 200. On presenting it at the Oriental Bank he was told that no payment was to be made. He was much put out by finding that he had not been paid for his services, and that he had been robbed from him for two years. He was startled and overjoyed when he walked in to them—nothing but worse when he walked in to them—nothing but worse when he walked in to them—nothing but worse

purpose of your work.—I remain, Yo
truly, W. E. GLADSTONE.—1, Carlton-g
21, 1892.

A LARGE number of Mormons are about to leave Salt Lake City to form a new community in Mexico. One hundred thousand acres of fertile land, sixty miles south of Chihuahua, have been granted in perpetuity by the Mexican Government, with a provision for increasing the grant to representatives of the Mormon religion. The Mexican Government permit polygamy.

SKIRT-DANCING having taken hold among the young women of New York, there is quite a corner in black lace stockings and dancing shoes. Some of the dancers, who began in a spirit of fun and ended by working hard in a spirit of competition, are heartily sick of it, and now say it is all their mother's fault for not having stopped it in the beginning. The epidemic is an importation from London, but is not expected to be so severe or so durable in New York as it has proved here.

IT has been decided by the Government of Baden to found in Rome a Historical and Archæological Museum on the lines of the Prussian institution of the same character. Special privileges, a Rome correspondent says, have been granted by the Pope for the purposes of historical investigation in the Vatican Library and archives. The history of the Duchy of Baden is bound up with that of its clergy and its religious houses, a great number of documents relating to it being deposited in the Vatican.

WHAT is practically the last step in the process of making man and wife not one flesh, so far at least as property is concerned, has just been taken by the Legislature of the State of New York. Up to very recently the law was that a married woman might contract as if unmarried with any person except her husband, but since that time contracts between husband and wife are lawful. Now, according to the New York *Nation*, there is nothing to hinder the formation of ordinary business partnerships between matrimonial partners.

EMERSON's regard for England, which exhibits itself so pleasingly in his "English Traits," and which was certainly not unreciprocated, is not less manifest in the Thoreau correspondence which is now appearing in the *Atlantic Monthly*. In a letter, dated London, March 25, 1848, he writes: "In this city and nation of pomps, where pomps, too, are solid, I fall back on my friends with wonderful refreshment. It is a pity, however, that you should not see this England, with its indescribable material superiorities of every kind; the just confidence which immense success of all pains have generated in the Englishman that he can do everything, and which his manner, though he is bashful and reserved, betray; the abridgment of all expression which dense population and the roar of nations enforce; the solidity of science and merit which in any high place you are sure to find—the Church and some effects of primogeniture excepted.

M. ANATOLE DE LA FORGE had withdrawn from political life after a defeat in 1889 in his Paris constituency. He never wished for a life of retirement. Since such a life was forced upon him he had lived in a small flat in the Avenue de Villiers with his adopted daughter. He did not find in his literary work an equivalent for political excitement. He had become very deaf. His income was also reduced to very little, a hardship he felt keenly. M. Bourgeois, the Minister of Public Instruction, offered him the post of Director of the Luxembourg, but M. Anatole de la Forge declined, on the ground that he was not, in his present condition, able to fulfil the duties attaching to the post. This was his last public act, and it did him credit. He was indeed an honest man. A few weeks ago he went into the country for a change, and returned more broken down than ever. The ex-Deputy had shot himself with a revolver. The bullet went through the right eye and into the brain, causing instantaneous death.

[illegible] districts bordering on the British sea coasts [illegible] County Councils appear to be taking up the [illegible]estion of technical education of fishermen. The [illegible]unty Council of Northumberland, in the first [illegible]ce, selected one candidate from each of the six [illegible]portant fishing stations within their county, and [illegible]ded for their instruction for three weeks at [illegible]arine School at South Shields. An allowance [illegible]ade to them of 35s. per week, together with [illegible] railway expenses, the understanding being [illegible]on their return home they would, in the inter[illegible]of their ordinary occupations, conduct classes [illegible]d teachers. One of these men has given [illegible]ly extensive account of what he learnt while [illegible]h Shields beginning with the compass and [illegible]ation, and the cause thereof, and ending with [illegible]et apparatus and how to use it, how to make [illegible] anch[illegible] to ease vessel in a storm, how to rig a [illegible]g[illegible] anything that would answer instead, [illegible]udder; man overboard, what to [illegible] small boat in heavy weather, [illegible]imetic.

[illegible]ome danger is apprehend[illegible] the tower at the Imperial [illegible] thick bed of London clay [illegible]sure, would slip downwards [illegible] the tower has, it is said, [illegible]ing itself out of the walls [illegible]causing very serious damage, [illegible]be something more than tem[illegible] being taken to reduce the [illegible] but it is thought by no means [illegible]f save the building from ruin. [illegible]visited the Institute on June [illegible] Duke of York and Lord [illegible] a close inspection of the [illegible]is Royal Highness expressed [illegible] with the progress shown in [illegible]ns and in the departmental [illegible]royal party evinced much in[illegible]exhibition of Indian art-metal [illegible]arranged by Surg.-Lieut.-Col. [illegible] Jaypore Residency. Nothing [illegible]aspired with reference to the [illegible]er.

[illegible]ast the "stove-pipe" hat has found an ardent defender, and strange to say the apologist for this much-abused article of attire is identified with advanced political opinions, not generally associated with orthodoxy in the matter of head-gear. It is Mr. George Julien Harney, whose name was familiar in Queen's months in the old Chartist days, who claims the right to indulge his preference for what he calls the "silk" or "chimney-pot" hat, while he energetically protests against the notion that felt or silk is "to be made the test of patriotism." "As to the people's rights (says Mr. Harney), Henry Hunt, at Peterloo, wore a white hat. I don't remember to have seen hats of any kind in portraits of Major Cartwright and William Cobbett, but feel quite sure they did not wear the soft 'tile.' Feargus O'Connor wore a tall hat. Of all the members of the first Chartist Convention the only one who wore anything but the tall or silk hat, was Dr. Taylor, who affected a semi-gipsy, semi-brigand costume. Now (adds this Conservative in hats), I venture to think that Major Cartwright, William Cobbett, Henry Hunt, and Feargus O'Connor were quite as sincere and efficient advocates of the people's rights as any advocates of the present time."

A RETIRE who favours the readers of the *Nineteenth Century* with his professional views declares himself constrained to accept "the general decision" and begins by admitting that the average man-servant is "a very poor creature indeed." Alas! he has none beyond that of gaining a sordid livelihood. His daily life is a mean and shallow affair. In his spare time he will play for hours at a childish game of push-penny. 'Ha'penny nap' ranks with him as an accomplishment; whist means too much mental effort. His wages gravitate to a convenient 'pub' in the shape of drinks and bets on the current big race. He rarely makes an individual effort at self-improvement, consequently he never combines for that end. His ambition never soars beyond the proprietorship of an inn or lodging-house." The early years of service are described as "a splendid training in gluttony and peculation." For this, however, this writer holds employers in great degree responsible. If masters and mistresses desire to see improvement, they must first, we are told, stop the "wasteful and noxious license" that goes on in at least six houses out of ten, see that their servants are supplied with well-prepared food adapted to the work they have to perform, and abolish the baneful practice of giving beer.

EVERYBODY, observes the *Pall Mall Gazette*, knows Mr. Justin McCarthy as a politician; comparatively few know him as a p[illegible]et. But a brother Irish M.P., Mr. Daniel Crilly, has been unearthing some of Mr. McCarthy's verse, and to the Dublin *Evening Telegraph* contributes an interesting article on the subject. In one of his novels Mr. McCarthy cla[illegible]s himself by implication amongst "the small and commonplace people who now and then venture to attempt a few verses," but on one occasion he remarked to Mr. Crilly, "Honestly—and without the slightest affectation—I did not, and do not, think any verse I ever wrote was worth reproduction. Mr. McCarthy never signs any of his poems and never k[illegible]eps a copy of them. "I wrote a great deal of verse in my early London days," says Mr. McCarthy, "and published it in various magazines. I never put my name to it, nor, so far as I can remember, adopted any *nom de plume*. I have not a line of these verses in my possession, nor can I even recollect where they appeared." Among Mr. McCarthy's productions were, Mr. Crilly says, a series of political squibs in verse for the *Morning Star*, when he was editing that daily in the early years of the sixties. Two of these had at least a passing success. One was called 'The Panther and the Hippopotamus," and it [illegible] reference to a quarrel between Disraeli and George Bentinck—not the late Cavendish Bentinck, but the older man, "Big Ben," as he was called. The other was entitled "The Tiverton Farmer," a parody on Tennyson's "Northern Farmer." This piece was a satire on Lord Palmerston—whom, by the way, it greatly amused.

COSTS OF ELECTIONS.

In the "good old times" of Electioneering, which a less venal electorate has learned to reprobate as "the bad old days of corruption," the first notes of coming dissolution sent candidates off post-haste to "put money in their purse." The sinews of war on a profuse scale had to be raised, at whatever cost, even to the mortgaging of estates; for, behold, the voters "were hungry and had to be filled;" "No bribery—no return" being then the "fixed terms" of constituencies. As John Sterling sung:

A new election! Glory to the town!
For all there's profit, and for some renown.
"The Lion" opes his hungry jaws, and springs;
And "The Black Bear" seems dancing as he swings.
The placard big, with thunder in its look,
Glares like a page from Destiny's own book;
The drums and trumpets hired augment their zeal
By strong potations till inspired they reel.

Great were the expectations; active in proportion to the great borough-mongers were the "scot and lot." An election meant everything—a period of protracted jollification, free drinks, gluttony, and entertainment galore, promises as lavish, the prospect of "posts" and "places" for the men, ribbons, caps, dresses, and articles of jewellery for the wives, wealthy godfathers for babes and sucklings, and new suits for the children. These were the immediate gains, mere "refreshers" by the way; a richer harvest was reaped as regarded future prosperity, for it is on record that in the proverbially corrupt boroughs the voters managed to secure sufficient bribes to keep them going from election to election. While patrons and the great wire-pulbers were busy on their side to secure the returns of their nominees, and candidates were passing through the expensive experience of cajoling votes—as the experienced Bubb Dodington has feelingly expressed it—"spent in the infamous and disagreeable compliance with the low habits of venal wretches," the objects of this cajolement, no less careful of their material private interests, were engaged in organizing themselves into a league or caucus to investigate the bona fides of their would-be representatives, and pledged to give their votes to none but the highest bidders who would make the best bargain.

This development was not attained without gradual and progressive stages; at first voters were propitiated through their appetites; in the yearly records eating, and especially drinking, were the baits to catch electors; those were simple days, and, regarded by the light of subsequent experience, were primeval in their primitiveness. When the elder Harrington, who sat for Bath in the days of the Commonwealth, was too infirm to represent this constituency, he sent his son John to serve in Parliament, who went to Bath and dined with the mayor and citizens. At night he went to the George Inn, met the bailiffs, and desired to be dismissed from serving, "drank strong beer and methelglin; expended about iiijs.; went home late, but could not get excused, as they entertained a good opinion of my father."

Two days later Harrington and Sir John Horner were duly chosen to serve for the city, and "conferred about Parliament business." Harrington's father had given him 4*l.* to bear out his expenses, and there was an election entertainment on a modest scale:

1st Jan., 1638.

Dined at the George Inn with the mayor and 4 citizens; spent vjs. in wine.
Laid out in victuals at the George Inn..... xjs. 4*d.*
Laid out in drinking..... viijs. 6*d.*
Laid out in tabacco and drinking vessels..... iiijs. 4*d.*

With the accession of James II. corruption set in. The king, wishful to avoid the difficulties of "supply" which had harassed his predecessor, conceived a characteristically wily scheme to secure the return of a Parliament of his "creatures," who, by voting a liberal allowance for life, would make him independent of "his faithful Commons. Charles had in vain taken away characters in the hopes of extorting money for their restoration; it was James's idea to restore to the Corporations these privileges in the nature of bribes for the return of members in the country. But Evelyn has disclosed these manœuvres, 1685. "It was reported that Lord Bath carried down with him into Cornwall no fewer than fifteen charters, so that some called him she Prince Elector." This electioneering jobbery on a big scale was followed, ten years later, by an Act against bribery and treating, and, with the passing of this preventative measure, the history commences of the great electioneering potentates, who expended fortunes in corrupting the electorate, the Whartons, Marlboroughs, Walpoles, Pelhams, Graftons, and similar names, whose notoriety in this branch is traditional.

Thomas, Marquis of Wharton, has the credit of being regarded as the greatest adept at electioneering that England ever saw, and this is saying a great deal, as there are many illustrious names representing enormous wealth with patronage in proportion, which enter the lists in competition with the "patriarch of the art in this country." Wharton's policy was "to forward the designs of an oligarch by the attractions of a demagogue,"—beyond exploits brilliant above the average, still regarded as typical instances of masterly genius—this ambition cost him eighty thousand pounds of his own fortune, spent in electioneering. He contrived to return from twenty to thirty members at an immense outlay in money, backed by a happy persuasive knack of carrying all before him, nor did an occasional duel by the way disturb his sport. In the general election of 1705 he spent twelve thousand pounds, which represented a vast sum in those days; half a century earlier members were returned for a few shillings spent on "beer and metheglin," and were themselves presented above the bargain with "a horse apiece to carry them to London to the Parliament."

Under Walpole and the House of Hanover venality arrived at its most astounding growth. The "excise gentleman" thought so little of his oft-quoted discovery, "every man has his price," that he gave away his axiom as openly as he dispensed the "secret service fund," and treated for corporations wholesale. Voters from this time were purchased en bloc, at so much a head for the constituency. Outside this there were private "brokerages" by which astute individuals advantaged themselves, and the committee were clever enough to sell their questionable support more than once. All these articles might be quoted by tariff; the price varied according to circumstance and locality, as may be told, and the merchandise was much subject to "contraband," especially when conveyed by water; electors, shipped at so much the cargo, were carried off piratically perforce, and landed in distant ports or abroad, until their votes were lost to the buyers. These were recognised tactics. Mayors and corporations were the principals in whose hands were vested the interests of the burgesses, and with these the borough-mongers held traffic—the old saw "money makes the mayor to go" is thus explained. In a caricature on the "Walpole method:" "The prevailing candidate, or the election carried by bribery and the D——l" (1721), we are introduced to the custom of the time:

Here's a minion sent down to a corporate town.
In hopes to be newly elected;
By his prodigal show, you may easily know
To the Court he is truly affected.
He has a knave by the hand, who has power to commmand
All the votes in the corporation;
Shows a sum in his pocket, the D——l cries "Take it.
'Tis all for the good of the nation!"

After this electors are shown standing in rows, waiting to be bought. "No bribery but pockets are free!" "Ready money" is illustrated as "the prevailing candidate," while, beyond bags of gold, we find finer methods in fashion; says an elector of the enterprising canvasser—who has carried favour with burgesses through their better halves—"He kissed my wife, he shall have my vote!"

While charms are in flattery, and power in gold,
Men will be corrupted and Liberty sold.

In the Kentish election, 1734, Viscount Vane, one of the successful candidates, sent down to his seat "Fairlawn" two hogsheads of French brandy, together with sixty dozen of extra knives and forks, towards entertaining the freeholders. May 16th the return was made, but, a warning to representatives who treat their constituents "not wisely but too well," a few days later the Viscount "dropt down dead of an apoplexy," at five in the afternoon, at his seat in Kent. In "The Humours of a Country Election," at the same canvass, are set forth the ruling practices: "1. The candidates soliciting the women, and amongst them a poor cobbler's wife, to whose child they very courteously offer to stand godfather" 2. The candidates are very complaisant to a country clown, and offering presents (a bag marked 50*l.*), to the wife and children. The candidates making an entertainment for the electors and their wives, to whom they show great respect."

Concerning the Westminster election in 1741, when Vernon and Edwin were opposed to Sir Charles Wager and Lord Sandon, we learn from Walpole's Memoirs, "Large sums of money for supporting the expenses (of the popular candidates *versus* the Ministerial nominees) were subscribed by Pulteney, the Duchess of Marlborough, and the Prince of Wales (as usual, in opposition to his father, George II.), who contracted great debts on this memorable occasion, and the managers of the Opposition employed this money with great advantage."

The Duke of Bedford and Cumberland figure as active agents in the Westminster election of 1747, where the candidate, Lord Trentham, backed by family and Ministerial influence, was shown proposing to buy "ye brutes," his electors, at so much a head. The Duke of Newcastle, who "jockied" Walpole, and beat that master of corruption in his own domain, spent a large fortune in electioneering wiles; his baits were figured as titles, bribes, places, pensions, secret commissions, and patronage in army, navy, and Excise. Thus are broadly epitomised the ostensible lures for setting ministerial traps. The more complex methods went far beyond these inducements for catching party recruits, and the dealings of members, thus angled for by the men in power, with their constituents are summarised by Bozarth in his famous election series, the memorable paintings, referring to the noteworthy election of 1754, treasured in Sir John Soane's Museum. The extravagances committed at election times were still in their infancy—it was reserved for another reign to witness the truly reckless doings of wealthy but misguided amateurs of the electioneering art, who, for no apparent reason, wilfully plunged themselves into expenses exceeding credence, in order to cajole burgesses in favour of their special nominees, which landed both sides into bankruptcy, and beyond hopelessly demolishing constituencies only too ready to be corrupted, a condition they preferred, achieved nothing but ridicule by their unaccountable infatuation, possibly to point a moral and adorn a tale, as a warning to aspiring candidates of the future.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florifine" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all pollution or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florifine," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

FENCING FOR WOMEN.

MISS ADRIENNE DAIREOLLES, the pretty actress at the Shaftesbury, has been interviewed on the subject of fencing. Her interviewer describes her dress: it began with silk stockings, and went on to black knee-breeches. Over the latter she wore snow-white cambric shirt, the two top buttons of which she had opened, for the atmosphere was muggy, and she expected a warm quarter of an hour's exercise. Her hands were covered by gauntlet gloves of undressed kid. "And so," she said, with her pretty French accent, "you want to know what I have to say about fencing for women. Oh, I tell you I cannot say enough in its favour. It is beautiful! It helps you to forget if you are ill. If you have troubles to bear, fencing throws them off. If a girl wants to forget a man or to forget that he jilted her, do not let her groan, and moan, and cry her eyes out on her bed, but go and take fencing lessons and she will find in the foils more comfort—more fresh life—than in a new lover. And the girl with the pale face with—what do you call it—anæmia, is it not?—she will get such an appetite as will send the blood circulating through her veins and make her another woman. Of whom did I learn? Oh, I am only learning now—of M. Phillippe Bourgeois, of the French Academy of Fencing in London. He taught, you know, Lady Colin Campbell, and oh! you should see her fence, and her wonderful costume lined with yellow satin. And what do I like as a costume? Well, anything that is free and easy, consistently, of course, with the necessary protection to the body. As far as possible the lady fencer should study grace in her movements, and her costume should show off those movements as much as possible, and she should see herself fence. I practise myself in the morning in front of a big mirror when I am braced up after my bath. Then I can see for myself all the faults and want of grace in my movements."

A HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.

The trailing skirts now worn by Englishwomen suggest a historical reminiscence—that trains were first introduced into England five centuries ago by King Richard II.'s wife, Anne of Bohemia, daughter of Emperor Charles IV.

WHERE THE SUITE IS NEVER INVITED.

The private dining-room at Balmoral, where Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria dined with the Queen, is a curiously homely room, and it must have impressed the Prince with a sense of the security and simplicity of the English monarchy. The principal decorations are some water-colour drawings, which are more remarkable for the fact that they have been executed by members of the Royal Family than for any special talent displayed. There is also a somewhat melancholy effigy of a deceased pet. Here the Queen dines always with her family, and it is only rarely that strangers are admitted to the royal circle. The Minister in attendance usually dines once or twice here during his stay now, but formerly it was considered a mark of special favor to be bidden to the royal dinner party, which was only conferred on special favorites like the late Earl of Beaconsfield. The suite are never invited. They have a special dining-room to themselves.

HOW TO AVOID CORPULENCY!

Is a question asked me by another correspondent, and it is one that is very difficult to answer, because it so very much depends upon the age of the victim. One thing I can recommend, and that is, to avoid the remedies largely advertised for the purpose, as they generally do more injury to the health than good to the "adipose tissue" as doctors call it. I need hardly remind my correspondent that unless the health is in a bad state, in which case a doctor must at once be consulted, it is unwise to interfere with the tendency to stoutness. However, a great deal is in your own hands if you will but use common-sense. Avoid eating much meat, or sugar, or any sweetened food. Milk also must be taken in very small quantities, and potatoes quite forbidden. Porridge, rice and other farinaceous food is are also best avoided. Toast the bread you eat, drink little, avoiding beer and spirits, and at each meal leave off eating before you are quite satisfied. After your breakfast and dinner take occasionally some carbonate of soda in the manner I recommended in my letter of February 27th. Now as to exercise. Do not take very long exhausting walks, but go out for an hour and a half's walk twice a day regularly. Rise early—that is, not later than half-past six—and go to bed not earlier than half past eleven or twelve. Sleep is a great fattener, so do with as little as you can, short of injuring your health. Lead as active a life as possible, taking as little rest as you can help. If with these very simple rules you still continue to grow stout then you had better apply to a medical man.

THE STUPID CLOTHING OF BABIES

Is often responsible for paralysis and convulsions, and illnesses of many kinds, more often than people may think. Calico is not a proper material to make the band that wraps the little body. It should be of soft and elastic flannel, no free movements should be hindered, but the neck and arms must be covered, and all the tiny garments should be fastened up the back, and as far as possible be so prepared as to put on all at once which is quite well able to be done with a little management. If flannel is worn next the skin it must have been washed, and of the smallest quality, else it is apt to produce rashes. Some people recommend spun cotton, but even little knitted vests of fine soft wool are better, because of their elasticity. As it is well to get children out regularly in all seasons so long, of course, as it is not raining or snowing and they have no symptoms of cold, the mother will show her sense by the manner in which she clothes them. If every day alike, she will not be surprised if the child suffer, but if she regulates their clothing to the weather she will be wise, and save herself endless worry, and the children many colds. It is a good thing to know that in their babyhood boys are very sensitive to cold in the ears, resulting afterwards in deafness; doctors will publish a periodical called "the Propagator of the Cow religion. Those subscribers who remit their subscriptions in advance will receive gratis a picture of the Mother Cow, with coloured borders. This is a work for the benefit of the country, written by the servant of the Cow preacher for the preservation of the Kine, and one desirous of kindness."—The chief of our detective force, Dr. Anderson, forms the subject of an illustrated interview which will appear in No. 454 of "Cassells Saturday Journal," published on Wednesday, the 8th inst.

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LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

BESANT AND RICE.

Mr. Walter Besant owed his first introduction to the man who was afterwards to become his collaborator to a contribution which he had sent to "Once a Week" just before James Rice became its editor. On coming up from Cambridge Rice purchased the paper and found this contribution in type, and not knowing who had written it inserted it in the magazine bristling with printer's errors. Of course Mr. Besant, as he tells us in this month's "Idler," wrote indignantly to the editor. He received a courteous reply begging him to call. He did so, and from that day until Rice died the two men worked in double harness as magazine editors and as authors. Mr. Besant tells us how the first idea of collaborating on a novel occurred to Rice and himself. One day when Rice was lamenting the haste with which he had been compelled to send off an instalment of a story which he was doing single-handed he told Besant that he had an idea of another novel which seemed to him not only possible but hopeful. "He proposed that we should take up this idea together, work it out, if it approved itself to me as it did to him, and write a novel upon it together." His idea in the first crude form was simple—so simple that I wonder it had never occurred to anybody before. His prodigal son was to come home again—apparently repentant—really with the single intention of feigning repentance and getting what he could out of the old man and then going back to his old companions. That was the first germ of "Ready-Money Mortiboy."

MR. GRANT ALLEN'S WORK AS A NOVELIST.

The *Nouvel Revieu* for June contains an interview, by Mr. Grant Richards with Mr. Grant Allen, in which Mr. Allen gives some interesting particulars regarding his efforts in fiction. He seems to have drifted into novel-writing by accident. One or two of his articles he, as a mere matter of convenience, threw into narrative form. They were more successful than many other things he had written, and by the advice of Mr. Chatto (of Chatto & Windus) he began writing short stories. Afterwards Mr. Allen tried his hand at a novel, and finding it pay better than science has gradually dropped more and more into fiction. "As everyone now a days is going in for novel-writing [Mr. Richards said,] what do you think of literature—and more particularly of journalism—as a profession?" "Very ill indeed." It is the worst market into which a man can take his brains. Mr. Besant makes much of the fact that a certain number of authors make incomes of over £1,000 a year. But the same number of painters, barristers, doctors, make £20,000 a year. For the most part even tolerably successful authors only just pull through somehow. They can't make fortunes; they seldom even leave their wives and children properly provided for. I don't complain of all this; I don't see how it can be prevented; the profession is overcrowded, and the competition keen; but as you ask me what I think of it compared with other professions, I should say distinctly it's an excellent one to keep out of." "Have you any ideas about the art and purpose of fiction?" "Goodness gracious what a question! Why, certainly. The purpose of fiction is to interest and amuse the reader; the art of fiction is the art of intersting and amusing him. It would be much nicer to try to instruct him, to improve him, to elevate him. But he doesn't want that—or rather, she doesn't, for the readers of fiction are mostly women. The fault lies, not with the novelist, but with his public. Most novelists are bursting with ideas which they would like to impart to the world, but the world doesn't want their ideas; it wants a good rousing, rattling sensational story." "Are you going to allow fiction altogether to supersede science or do you intend to keep up your scientific studies." "Oh, no. I shall always work at science a little, and if ever I am in a position to follow my own inclinations I will work at it entirely. I have whole volumes in my head on scientific and philosophic points that I only await an opportunity of putting on paper. Just at present, indeed, I'm engaged upon a translation of the 'Attis' of Catullus, with anthropological notes, which is essentially a book of a scientific character—just to show that I am sometimes serious. I'm scientific by nature; I'm a novelist by trade only."

DUMAS PERE ET FILS.

"he literary friendship which existed between the elder Dumas and his son is one of the most pleasant chapters in the history of talking, where intimacy is so often succeeded by enmity. But the full extent of the particular friendship in question has only just been publicly made known, a writer in the "Figaro" having gathered together, from a number of out-of-the-way sources, some highly entertaining facts which he groups together under the title of "Alexandre Dumas fils juge par Alexandre Dumas pere." The enthusiasm—which is something much more than "mutual admiration"—which these two distinguished men entertained for one another is well accentuated. "A mon tres cher pere et tres cher maitre. Son grand fils et petit confrere" were the words in which the younger Dumas dedicated his dramatic works to his father, who, "inter alia" wrote an enthusiastic critique of his son's successful play "Le Demi Monde," when carried all before it at the Gymnase. "The good harmony which exists between us is a literary scandal," was the father's comment on one occasion adding, "Ces messieurs oublient que nous portons le meme prenom et le meme nom; il en resulte que les succes de l'un sont les success de l'autre."—"Court Circular."

LITERARY NOTES.

A "curious amalgam" of old-world religion and latter-day journalism is stated by Mr. J. D. Rees in the "Nineteenth Century" to have been printed and freely distributed at Indian railway stations during the last few months.—"Wishing for the good of your country" (says this quaint document) "waste all your wealth. The Cow should be protected. See how the strength of the Christian religion is increased by means of preachers, and the distribution of catechisms. I, therefore, will publish a periodical called "the Propagator of the Cow religion. Those subscribers who remit their subscriptions in advance will receive gratis a picture of the Mother Cow, with coloured borders. This is a work for the benefit of the country, written by the servant of the Cow preacher for the preservation of the Kine, and one desirous of kindness."—The chief of our detective force, Dr. Anderson, forms the subject of an illustrated interview which will appear in No. 454 of "Cassells Saturday Journal," published on Wednesday, the 8th inst.

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